

Algebraic Number Theory

(PARI-GP version 2.13.4)

Binary Quadratic Forms

create $ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$ (distance d) `qfb(a,b,c,{d})`
reduce x ($s = \sqrt{D}$, $l = \lfloor s \rfloor$) `qfbred(x,{flag},{D},{l},{s})`
return $[y, g]$, $g \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$, $y = g \cdot x$ reduced `qfbreds12(x)`
composition of forms $x*y$ or `qfbnucomp(x,y,l)`
 n -th power of form x^n or `qfbnupow(x,n)`
composition without reduction `qfbcomprow(x,y)`
 n -th power without reduction `qfbpowrow(x,n)`
prime form of disc. x above prime p `qfbprimeform(x,p)`
class number of disc. x `qfbclassno(x)`
Hurwitz class number of disc. x `qfbhclassno(x)`
solve $Q(x,y) = n$ in integers `qfbsolve(Q,n)`

Quadratic Fields

quadratic number $\omega = \sqrt{x}$ or $(1 + \sqrt{x})/2$ `quadgen(x)`
minimal polynomial of ω `quadpoly(x)`
discriminant of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{x})$ `quaddisc(x)`
regulator of real quadratic field `quadregulator(x)`
fundamental unit in real $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$ `quadunit(D,{w})`
class group of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$ `quadclassunit(D,{flag},{t})`
Hilbert class field of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$ `quadhilbert(D,{flag})`
... using specific class invariant ($D < 0$) `polclass(D,{inv})`
ray class field modulo f of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{D})$ `quadray(D,f,{flag})`

General Number Fields: Initializations

The number field $K = \mathbf{Q}[X]/(f)$ is given by irreducible $f \in \mathbf{Q}[X]$. We denote $\theta = \bar{X}$ the canonical root of f in K . A nf structure contains a maximal order and allows operations on elements and ideals. A bnf adds class group and units. A bnr is attached to ray class groups and class field theory. A rnf is attached to relative extensions L/K .

init number field structure nf `nfinit(f,{flag})`
known integer basis B `nfinit([f,B])`
order maximal at $vp = [p_1, \dots, p_k]$ `nfinit([f,vp])`
order maximal at all $p \leq P$ `nfinit([f,P])`
certify maximal order `nfcertify(nf)`

nf members:

a monic $F \in \mathbf{Z}[X]$ defining K $nf.pol$
number of real/complex places $nf.r1/r2/sign$
discriminant of nf $nf.disc$
primes ramified in nf $nf.p$
 T_2 matrix $nf.t2$
complex roots of F $nf.roots$
integral basis of $\mathbf{Z}_K$ as powers of θ $nf.zk$
different/codifferent $nf.diff, nf.codiff$
index $[\mathbf{Z}_K : \mathbf{Z}[X]/(F)]$ $nf.index$
recompute nf using current precision `nfnewprec(nf)`
init relative rnf $L = K[Y]/(g)$ `rnfinit(nf,g)`
init bnf structure `bnfinit(f,l)`

bnf members:

same as nf , plus
underlying nf $bnf.nf$
class group, regulator $bnf.clgp, bnf.reg$
fundamental/torsion units $bnf.fu, bnf.tu$
add S -class group and units, yield $bnfS$ `bnfsunit(bnf,S)`

init class field structure bnr `bnrinit(bnf,m,{flag})`
bnr members: same as bnf , plus
underlying bnf $bnr.bnf$
big ideal structure $bnr.bid$
modulus m $bnr.mod$
structure of $(\mathbf{Z}_K/m)^*$ $bnr.zkst$

Fields, subfields, embeddings

Defining polynomials, embeddings
smallest poly defining $f = 0$ (slow) `polredabs(f,{flag})`
small poly defining $f = 0$ (fast) `polredbest(f,{flag})`
random Tschirnhausen transform of f `poltschirnhaus(f)`
 $\mathbf{Q}[t]/(f) \subset \mathbf{Q}[t]/(g)$? Isomorphic? `nfisincl(f,g), nfisisom`
reverse polmod $a = A(t) \bmod T(t)$ `modreverse(a)`
compositum of $\mathbf{Q}[t]/(f), \mathbf{Q}[t]/(g)$ `polcompositum(f,g,{flag})`
compositum of $K[t]/(f), K[t]/(g)$ `nfcompositum(nf,f,g,{flag})`
splitting field of K (degree divides d) `nfsplitting(nf,{d})`
signs of real embeddings of x `nfeltsign(nf,x,{pl})`
complex embeddings of x `nfeltembed(nf,x,{pl})`
 $T \in K[t]$, # of real roots of $\sigma(T) \in R[t]$ `nfpolsturm(nf,T,{pl})`

Subfields, polynomial factorization

subfields (of degree d) of nf `nfsubfields(nf,{d})`
maximal subfields of nf `nfsubfieldsmax(nf)`
maximal CM subfield of nf `nfsubfieldscm(nf)`
 d -th degree subfield of $\mathbf{Q}(\zeta_n)$ `polsubcyclo(n,d,{v})`
roots of unity in nf `nfrootsof1(nf)`
roots of g belonging to nf `nfroots(nf,g)`
factor g in nf `nffactor(nf,g)`

Linear and algebraic relations

poly of degree $\leq k$ with root $x \in \mathbf{C}$ `algdep(x,k)`
alg. dep. with pol. coeffs for series s `seralgdep(s,x,y)`
small linear rel. on coords of vector x `lindep(x)`

Basic Number Field Arithmetic (nf)

Number field elements are `t_INT`, `t_FRAC`, `t_POL`, `t_POLMOD`, or `t_COL` (on integral basis $nf.zk$).

Basic operations

$x + y$ `nfeltadd(nf,x,y)`
 $x \times y$ `nfeltmul(nf,x,y)`
 $x^n, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ `nfeltpow(nf,x,n)`
 x/y `nfeltdiv(nf,x,y)`
 $q = x \setminus y := \text{round}(x/y)$ `nfeltdivu(nf,x,y)`
 $r = x \% y := x - (x \setminus y)y$ `nfeltmod(nf,x,y)`
... $[q,r]$ as above `nfeltdivrem(nf,x,y)`
reduce x modulo ideal A `nfeltreduce(nf,x,A)`
absolute trace $\text{Tr}_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(x)$ `nfelttrace(nf,x)`
absolute norm $N_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(x)$ `nfeltnorm(nf,x)`

Multiplicative structure of K^* ; $K^*/(K^*)^n$

valuation $v_p(x)$ `nfeltval(nf,x,p)`
... write $x = \pi^{v_p(x)}y$ `nfeltval(nf,x,p,&y)`
quadratic Hilbert symbol (at p) `nfhilbert(nf,a,b,{p})`
 b such that $xb^n = v$ is small `idealredmodpower(nf,x,n)`

Maximal order and discriminant

integral basis of field $\mathbf{Q}[x]/(f)$ `nfbasis(f)`
field discriminant of $\mathbf{Q}[x]/(f)$ `nfdisc(f)`
... and factorization `nfdiscfactors(f)`
express x on integer basis `nfalgtobasis(nf,x)`
express element x as a polmod `nfbasistoalg(nf,x)`

Dedekind Zeta Function ζ_K , Hecke L series

$R = [c, w, h]$ in initialization means we restrict $s \in \mathbf{C}$ to domain $|\Re(s) - c| < w$, $|\Im(s)| < h$; $R = [w, h]$ encodes $[1/2, w, h]$ and $[h]$ encodes $R = [1/2, 0, h]$ (critical line up to height h).
 ζ_K as Dirichlet series, $N(I) < b$ `dirzetak(nf,b)`
init $\zeta_K^{(k)}(s)$ for $k \leq n$ `L = lfunitinit(bnf,R,{n=0})`
compute $\zeta_K(s)$ (n -th derivative) `lfun(L,s,{n=0})`
compute $\Lambda_K(s)$ (n -th derivative) `lfunlambda(L,s,{n=0})`

init $L_K^{(k)}(s, \chi)$ for $k \leq n$ `L = lfunitinit([bnr,chi],R,{n=0})`
compute $L_K(s, \chi)$ (n -th derivative) `lfun(L,s,{n})`
Artin root number of K `bnrrootnumber(bnr,chi,{flag})`
 $L(1, \chi)$, for all χ trivial on H `bnrL1(bnr,{H},{flag})`

Class Groups & Units (bnf, bnr)

Class field theory data $a_1, \{a_2\}$ is usually bnr (ray class field), bnr, H (congruence subgroup) or bnr, χ (character on `bnr.clgp`). Any of these define a unique abelian extension of K .

units / S -units `bnfunits(bnf,{S})`
remove GRH assumption from bnf `bnfcertify(bnf)`
expo. of ideal x on class gp `bnfisprincipal(bnf,x,{flag})`
expo. of ideal x on ray class gp `bnrisprincipal(bnr,x,{flag})`
expo. of x on fund. units `bnfisunit(bnf,x)`
... on S -units, U is `bnfunits(bnf,S)` `bnfisunit(bnfs,U)`
signs of real embeddings of $bnf.fu$ `bnfsignunit(bnf)`
narrow class group `bnfnarrow(bnf)`

Class Field Theory

ray class number for modulus m `bnrclassno(bnf,m)`
discriminant of class field `bnrdisc(a1,{a2})`
ray class numbers, l list of moduli `bnrclassnolist(bnf,l)`
discriminants of class fields `bnrdisclist(bnf,l,{arch},{flag})`
decode output from `bnrdisclist` `bnfdecodemodule(nf,fa)`
is modulus the conductor? `bnrisconductor(a1,{a2})`
is class field (bnr,H) Galois over K^G `bnrisgalois(bnr,G,H)`
action of automorphism on `bnr.gen` `bnrgaloismatrix(bnr,aut)`
apply `bnrgaloismatrix M` to H `bnrgaloisapply(bnr,M,H)`
characters on `bnr.clgp` s.t. $\chi(g_i) = e(v_i)$ `bnrchar(bnr,g,{v})`
conductor of character χ `bnrconductor(bnr,chi)`
conductor of extension `bnrconductor(a1,{a2},{flag})`
conductor of extension $K[Y]/(g)$ `rnfconductor(bnf,g)`
canonical projection $\text{Cl}_F \rightarrow \text{Cl}_f, f \mid F$ `bnrmmap`
Artin group of extension $K[Y]/(g)$ `rnfnormgroup(bnr,g)`
subgroups of bnr , index $\leq b$ `subgrouplist(bnr,b,{flag})`
class field defined by $H \subset \text{Cl}_f$ `bnrclassfield(bnr,H)`
... low level equivalent, prime degree `rnfkummer(bnr,H)`
same, using Stark units (real field) `bnrstark(bnr,sub,{flag})`
is a an n -th power in K_v ? `nfislocalpower(nf,v,a,n)`
cyclic L/K satisf. local conditions `nfgrunwaldwang(nf,P,D,pl)`

Logarithmic class group

logarithmic ℓ -class group	<code>bnflog(<i>bnf</i>, ℓ)</code>
$[\tilde{e}(F_v/Q_p), \tilde{f}(F_v/Q_p)]$	<code>bnflog_{ef}(<i>bnf</i>, <i>pr</i>)</code>
$\exp \deg_F(A)$	<code>bnflogdegree(<i>bnf</i>, <i>A</i>, ℓ)</code>
is ℓ -extension L/K locally cyclotomic	<code>rnfislocalcyclo(<i>rnf</i>)</code>

Ideals: elements, primes, or matrix of generators in HNF

is id an ideal in nf ?	<code>nfisideal(<i>nf</i>, <i>id</i>)</code>
is x principal in bnf ?	<code>bnfisprincipal(<i>bnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
give $[a, b]$, s.t. $a\mathbf{Z}_K + b\mathbf{Z}_K = x$	<code>idealtwoelt(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, {<i>a</i>})</code>
put ideal a ($a\mathbf{Z}_K + b\mathbf{Z}_K$) in HNF form	<code>idealhnf(<i>nf</i>, <i>a</i>, {<i>b</i>})</code>
norm of ideal x	<code>idealn_{orm}(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
minimum of ideal x (direction v)	<code>idealmin(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>v</i>)</code>
LLL-reduce the ideal x (direction v)	<code>idealred(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, {<i>v</i>})</code>

Ideal Operations

add ideals x and y	<code>idealadd(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
multiply ideals x and y	<code>idealmul(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
intersection of ideal x with Q	<code>idealdown(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
intersection of ideals x and y	<code>idealintersect(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
n -th power of ideal x	<code>idealpow(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>n</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
inverse of ideal x	<code>idealin_v(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
divide ideal x by y	<code>idealdiv(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
Find $(a, b) \in x \times y$, $a + b = 1$	<code>idealaddtoone(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, {<i>y</i>})</code>
coprime integral A, B such that $x = A/B$	<code>idealnumden(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>

Primes and Multiplicative Structure

check whether x is a maximal ideal	<code>idealismaximal(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
factor ideal x in $\mathbf{Z}_K$	<code>idealfactor(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
expand ideal factorization in K	<code>idealfactorback(<i>nf</i>, <i>f</i>, {<i>e</i>})</code>
is ideal A an n -th power ?	<code>idealispower(<i>nf</i>, <i>A</i>, <i>n</i>)</code>
expand elt factorization in K	<code>nffactorback(<i>nf</i>, <i>f</i>, {<i>e</i>})</code>
decomposition of prime p in $\mathbf{Z}_K$	<code>idealprimedec(<i>nf</i>, <i>p</i>)</code>
valuation of x at prime ideal pr	<code>idealval(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>pr</i>)</code>
weak approximation theorem in nf	<code>idealchinese(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
$a \in K$, s.t. $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(a) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x)$ if $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) \neq 0$	<code>idealappr(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
$a \in K$ such that $(a \cdot x, y) = 1$	<code>idealcoprime(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
give bid =structure of $(\mathbf{Z}_K/id)^*$	<code>idealstar(<i>nf</i>, <i>id</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
structure of $(1 + \mathfrak{p})/(1 + \mathfrak{p}^k)$	<code>idealprincipalunits(<i>nf</i>, <i>pr</i>, <i>k</i>)</code>
discrete log of x in $(\mathbf{Z}_K/bid)^*$	<code>ideallog(<i>nf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>bid</i>)</code>
idealstar of all ideals of norm $\leq b$	<code>ideallist(<i>nf</i>, <i>b</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
add Archimedean places	<code>ideallistarch(<i>nf</i>, <i>b</i>, {<i>ar</i>}, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
init modpr structure	<code>nfmodprinit(<i>nf</i>, <i>pr</i>, {<i>v</i>})</code>
project t to $\mathbf{Z}_K/pr$	<code>nfmodpr(<i>nf</i>, <i>t</i>, <i>modpr</i>)</code>
lift from $\mathbf{Z}_K/pr$	<code>nfmodprlift(<i>nf</i>, <i>t</i>, <i>modpr</i>)</code>

Galois theory over $\mathbf{Q}$

conjugates of a root θ of nf	<code>nfgaloisconj(<i>nf</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
apply Galois automorphism s to x	<code>nfgaloisapply(<i>nf</i>, <i>s</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
Galois group of field $\mathbf{Q}[x]/(f)$	<code>polgalois(<i>f</i>)</code>
initializes a Galois group structure G	<code>galoisinit(<i>pol</i>, {<i>den</i>})</code>
character table of G	<code>galoischartable(<i>G</i>)</code>
conjugacy classes of G	<code>galoisconjugacyclasses(<i>G</i>)</code>
$\det(1 - \rho(g)T)$, χ character of ρ	<code>galoischarpoly(<i>G</i>, χ, {<i>o</i>})</code>
$\det(\rho(g))$, χ character of ρ	<code>galoischar_{det}(<i>G</i>, χ, {<i>o</i>})</code>
action of p in nfgaloisconj form	<code>galoisperm_{topol}(<i>G</i>, {<i>p</i>})</code>
identify as abstract group	<code>galoisidentify(<i>G</i>)</code>
export a group for GAP/MAGMA	<code>galoisexport(<i>G</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
subgroups of the Galois group G	<code>galoissubgroups(<i>G</i>)</code>
is subgroup H normal?	<code>galoisnormal(<i>G</i>, <i>H</i>)</code>

Algebraic Number Theory

(PARI-GP version 2.13.4)

subfields from subgroups	<code>galoissubfields(<i>G</i>, {<i>flag</i>}, {<i>v</i>})</code>
fixed field	<code>galoisfixedfield(<i>G</i>, <i>perm</i>, {<i>flag</i>}, {<i>v</i>})</code>
Frobenius at maximal ideal P	<code>idealfrobenius(<i>nf</i>, <i>G</i>, <i>P</i>)</code>
ramification groups at P	<code>idealramgroups(<i>nf</i>, <i>G</i>, <i>P</i>)</code>
is G abelian?	<code>galoisisabelian(<i>G</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
abelian number fields/ $\mathbf{Q}$	<code>galoissubcyclo(<i>N</i>, <i>H</i>, {<i>flag</i>}, {<i>v</i>})</code>

The galpol package

query the package: polynomial	<code>galoisgetpol(<i>a</i>, <i>b</i>, {<i>s</i>})</code>
... : permutation group	<code>galoisgetgroup(<i>a</i>, <i>b</i>)</code>
... : group description	<code>galoisgetname(<i>a</i>, <i>b</i>)</code>

Relative Number Fields (rnf)

Extension L/K is defined by $T \in K[x]$.

absolute equation of L	<code>rnfequation(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
is L/K abelian?	<code>rnfisabelian(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>
relative nfalgtobasis	<code>rnfalgtobasis(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative nfbasistoalg	<code>rnfbasistoalg(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative idealhnf	<code>rnfidealhnf(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative idealmul	<code>rnfidealmul(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
relative idealtwoelt	<code>rnfidealtwoelt(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>

Lifts and Push-downs

absolute $\rightarrow$ relative representation for x	<code>rnfeltabstorel(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative $\rightarrow$ absolute representation for x	<code>rnfeltreltoabs(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
lift x to the relative field	<code>rnfeltup(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
push x down to the base field	<code>rnfeltdown(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
idem for x ideal: (rnfideal)reltoabs, abstorel, up, down	

Norms and Trace

relative norm of element $x \in L$	<code>rnfeltnorm(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative trace of element $x \in L$	<code>rnfelttrace(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
absolute norm of ideal x	<code>rnfidealn_{orm}abs(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
relative norm of ideal x	<code>rnfidealn_{orm}rel(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
solutions of $N_{K/\mathbf{Q}}(y) = x \in \mathbf{Z}$	<code>bnfisintnorm(<i>bnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
is $x \in \mathbf{Q}$ a norm from K ?	<code>bnfisnorm(<i>bnf</i>, <i>x</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
initialize T for norm eq. solver	<code>rnfisnorminit(<i>K</i>, <i>pol</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
is $a \in K$ a norm from L ?	<code>rnfisnorm(<i>T</i>, <i>a</i>, {<i>flag</i>})</code>
initialize t for Thue equation solver	<code>thueinit(<i>f</i>)</code>
solve Thue equation $f(x, y) = a$	<code>thue(<i>t</i>, <i>a</i>, {<i>sol</i>})</code>
characteristic poly. of a mod T	<code>rnfcharpoly(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>, <i>a</i>, {<i>v</i>})</code>

Factorization

factor ideal x in L	<code>rnfidealfactor(<i>rnf</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
$[S, T]: T_{i,j} \mid S_i$; S primes of K above p	<code>rnfidealprimedec(<i>rnf</i>, <i>p</i>)</code>

Maximal order $\mathbf{Z}_L$ as a $\mathbf{Z}_K$ -module

relative polredbest	<code>rnfpolredbest(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>
relative polredabs	<code>rnfpolredabs(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>
relative Dedekind criterion, prime pr	<code>rnfdedekind(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>, <i>pr</i>)</code>
discriminant of relative extension	<code>rnfdisc(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>
pseudo-basis of $\mathbf{Z}_L$	<code>rnfpseudobasis(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>)</code>

General $\mathbf{Z}_K$ -modules: $M = [\text{matrix, vec. of ideals}] \subset L$

relative HNF / SNF	<code>nfhnf(<i>nf</i>, <i>M</i>), nfsnf</code>
multiple of det M	<code>nf_{det}tint(<i>nf</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>
HNF of M where $d = nfdettint(M)$	<code>nfhnfmod(<i>x</i>, <i>d</i>)</code>
reduced basis for M	<code>rnfilllgram(<i>nf</i>, <i>T</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>
determinant of pseudo-matrix M	<code>rnfdet(<i>nf</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>
Steinitz class of M	<code>rnfst_{ein}itz(<i>nf</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>

$\mathbf{Z}_K$ -basis of M if $\mathbf{Z}_K$ -free, or 0

n -basis of M , or $(n + 1)$ -generating set	<code>rnfbasis(<i>bnf</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>
is M a free $\mathbf{Z}_K$ -module?	<code>rnfisfree(<i>bnf</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>

Associative Algebras

A is a general associative algebra given by a multiplication table mt (over $\mathbf{Q}$ or $\mathbf{F}_p$); represented by al from algtableinit.

create al from mt (over $\mathbf{F}_p$)	<code>algtableinit(<i>mt</i>, {<i>p</i> = 0})</code>
group algebra $\mathbf{Q}[G]$ (or $\mathbf{F}_p[G]$)	<code>algroup(<i>G</i>, {<i>p</i> = 0})</code>
center of group algebra	<code>alggrouppcenter(<i>G</i>, {<i>p</i> = 0})</code>

Properties

is (mt, p) OK for algtableinit?	<code>algisassociative(<i>mt</i>, {<i>p</i> = 0})</code>
multiplication table mt	<code>algm_{ult}able(<i>al</i>)</code>
dimension of A over prime subfield	<code>algdim(<i>al</i>)</code>
characteristic of A	<code>algchar(<i>al</i>)</code>
is A commutative?	<code>algiscommutative(<i>al</i>)</code>
is A simple?	<code>algis_{simple}(<i>al</i>)</code>
is A semi-simple?	<code>algissemi_{simple}(<i>al</i>)</code>
center of A	<code>algcenter(<i>al</i>)</code>
Jacobson radical of A	<code>algradical(<i>al</i>)</code>
radical J and simple factors of A/J	<code>algsimpledec(<i>al</i>)</code>

Operations on algebras

create A/I , I two-sided ideal	<code>algquotient(<i>al</i>, <i>I</i>)</code>
create $A_1 \otimes A_2$	<code>alg_{ten}sor(<i>al</i>₁, <i>al</i>₂)</code>
create subalgebra from basis B	<code>algsubalg(<i>al</i>, <i>B</i>)</code>
quotients by ortho. central idempotents e	<code>algcentralproj(<i>al</i>, <i>e</i>)</code>
isomorphic alg. with integral mult. table	<code>algmakeintegral(<i>mt</i>)</code>
prime subalgebra of semi-simple A over $\mathbf{F}_p$	<code>algprimesubalg(<i>al</i>)</code>
find isomorphism $A \cong M_d(\mathbf{F}_q)$	<code>algsplit(<i>al</i>)</code>

Operations on lattices in algebras

lattice generated by cols. of M	<code>alglathnf(<i>al</i>, <i>M</i>)</code>
... by the products xy , $x \in lat1$, $y \in lat2$	<code>alglatmul(<i>al</i>, <i>lat1</i>, <i>lat2</i>)</code>
sum $lat1 + lat2$ of the lattices	<code>alglatadd(<i>al</i>, <i>lat1</i>, <i>lat2</i>)</code>
intersection $lat1 \cap lat2$	<code>alglatinter(<i>al</i>, <i>lat1</i>, <i>lat2</i>)</code>
test $lat1 \subset lat2$	<code>alglatsubset(<i>al</i>, <i>lat1</i>, <i>lat2</i>)</code>
generalized index $(lat2 : lat1)$	<code>alglatindex(<i>al</i>, <i>lat1</i>, <i>lat2</i>)</code>
$\{x \in al \mid x \cdot lat1 \subset lat2\}$	<code>alglatlefttransporter(<i>al</i>, <i>lat1</i>, <i>lat2</i>)</code>
$\{x \in al \mid lat1 \cdot x \subset lat2\}$	<code>alglatrighttransporter(<i>al</i>, <i>lat1</i>, <i>lat2</i>)</code>
test $x \in lat$ (set c = coord. of x)	<code>alglatcontains(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i>, <i>x</i>, {&<i>c</i>})</code>
element of lat with coordinates c	<code>alglatelement(<i>al</i>, <i>lat</i>, <i>c</i>)</code>

Operations on elements

$a + b$, $a - b$, $-a$	<code>algadd(<i>al</i>, <i>a</i>, <i>b</i>), algsub, algneg</code>
$a \times b$, a^2	<code>algm_{ul}(<i>al</i>, <i>a</i>, <i>b</i>), algsqr</code>
a^n , a^{-1}	<code>algpow(<i>al</i>, <i>a</i>, <i>n</i>), alginv</code>
is x invertible ? (then set $z = x^{-1}$)	<code>algisinv(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>, {&<i>z</i>})</code>
find z such that $x \times z = y$	<code>algdivl(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
find z such that $z \times x = y$	<code>algdivr(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>
does s s.t. $x \times z = y$ exist? (set it)	<code>algisdivl(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>, <i>y</i>, {&<i>z</i>})</code>
matrix of $v \mapsto x \cdot v$	<code>algtomatrix(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
absolute norm	<code>algnorm(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
absolute trace	<code>algtrace(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
absolute char. polynomial	<code>algcharpoly(<i>al</i>, <i>x</i>)</code>
given $a \in A$ and polynomial T , return $T(a)$	<code>algpoleval(<i>al</i>, <i>T</i>, <i>a</i>)</code>
random element in a box	<code>algrandom(<i>al</i>, <i>b</i>)</code>

Based on an earlier version by Joseph H. Silverman
October 2020 v2.37. Copyright © 2020 K. Belabas
Permission is granted to make and distribute copies of this card provided the
copyright and this permission notice are preserved on all copies.

Send comments and corrections to (Karim.Belabas@math.u-bordeaux.fr)

Central Simple Algebras

A is a central simple algebra over a number field K ; represented by al from **alginit**; K is given by a nf structure.
create CSA from data **alginit**($B, C, \{v\}, \{maxord = 1\}$)
multiplication table over K $B = K, C = mt$
cyclic algebra ($L/K, \sigma, b$) $B = rnf, C = [sigma, b]$
quaternion algebra $(a, b)_K$ $B = K, C = [a, b]$
matrix algebra $M_d(K)$ $B = K, C = d$
local Hasse invariants over K $B = K, C = [d, [PR, HF], HI]$

Properties

type of al (mt, CSA) **algtype**(al)
dimension of A over $\mathbf{Q}$ **algdim**($al, 1$)
dimension of al over its center K **algdim**(al)
degree of A ($= \sqrt{\dim_K A}$) **algdegree**(al)
 al a cyclic algebra ($L/K, \sigma, b$); return σ **algaut**(al)
...return b **algb**(al)
...return L/K , as an rnf **algsplittingfield**(al)
split A over an extension of K **algsplittingdata**(al)
splitting field of A as an rnf over center **algsplittingfield**(al)
multiplication table over center **algrelmultable**(al)
places of K at which A ramifies **algramifiedplaces**(al)
Hasse invariants at finite places of K **alghassef**(al)
Hasse invariants at infinite places of K **alghassei**(al)
Hasse invariant at place v **alghasse**(al, v)
index of A over K (at place v) **algindex**($al, \{v\}$)
is al a division algebra? (at place v) **algisdivision**($al, \{v\}$)
is A ramified? (at place v) **algisramified**($al, \{v\}$)
is A split? (at place v) **algissplit**($al, \{v\}$)

Operations on elements

reduced norm **algnorm**(al, x)
reduced trace **algtrace**(al, x)
reduced char. polynomial **algcharpoly**(al, x)
express x on integral basis **algalgtobasis**(al, x)
convert x to algebraic form **algbasistoalg**(al, x)
map $x \in A$ to $M_d(L)$, L split. field **algtomatrix**(al, x)

Orders

Z-basis of order $\mathcal{O}_0$ **algbasis**(al)
discriminant of order $\mathcal{O}_0$ **algdisc**(al)
Z-basis of natural order in terms $\mathcal{O}_0$'s basis **alginvbasis**(al)